

**Monday 1st March 2020**

Good morning, Exeter class!

Happy Monday, Exeter class. I hope you all enjoyed your science lessons last week.

What did you learn about ecosystems?

This week is a little different as it is **world book week** and world book day on Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> March. So, Miss Clark and I will be doing English a little differently. We have both chosen a book we thought the entire class would like. More details to follow...

As an early morning activity, I thought we could do **I see, I think, I hear**. Take a minute to study this photograph. What sounds would you hear? Would it be loud? Look really carefully. Can you see lightening? What about the rain, does this make a noise?

Remind your parents if they need to email, it's [victoria.vanreijn@rusthall-cep.kent.sch.uk](mailto:victoria.vanreijn@rusthall-cep.kent.sch.uk) or message through Class Dojo on **Mondays** and **Fridays**.

During today, we are going to continue with our positive growth mindset attitude. Remind yourself that when you're finding things challenging, it is because you don't know **yet**.

I hope you have a fantastic day of learning.

Miss Van Reijn



## **Session 1**

Fitness

Today you are going to create your yoga poses and sequence based on you and your family. You are going to make a yoga pose and give it a name for each member of your family including your pets, for example, you could have warrior dad pose or mum's zigzag pose. Make a yoga sequence by combining 10 different poses- you could even make up your own! Here is a poster of some well-known yoga poses. Enjoy!



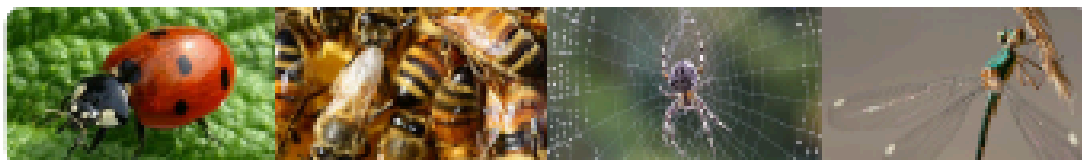
Just dance kids special:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t0ZbcE6a6Sg>

Today in reading, you are going to read the text below about **Minibeasts**. Read through it carefully and answer the questions below.

# Minibeasts

Minibeasts are a group of animals that are all 'invertebrates'. This is a term for animals that do not have a backbone. Minibeasts can be found in many contrasting environments. They are able to survive and thrive in places that other animals wouldn't be able to, such as in tiny cracks in walls and within the soil beneath our feet. In the United Kingdom, there are well over 30,000 different species of minibeast, such as stag beetles, caterpillars and snails. The appearance of minibeasts can vary greatly. Some species, like ladybirds, are able open their shells to release wings, allowing them to fly. Other species such as earthworms are able to generate slime, which allows them to move easily underground. There are also species like caterpillars and millipedes that have elongated bodies and a large number of legs. Some are coloured to allow them to easily hide on leaves and branches.



## In the Garden

Gardens hold a dizzying array of minibeasts. Honeybees and bumblebees are often found in the vicinity of flowering plants. They are incredibly important to the life of the garden as they collect pollen to make honey and by hopping from flower to flower, they transfer the pollen to the parts of the plant needed for more flowers and plants to grow. This is known as pollination.

Minibeasts need the right conditions in which to thrive. If a garden or park has a hedge skirting round it, you might be lucky enough to find a stag beetle. These are the largest insects in Britain, and can grow up to 7cm long. They have a hard outer shell, known as an exoskeleton, and large, extended jaws that look like the antlers on a deer's head. Finding a stag beetle is increasingly rare as they are quickly becoming extinct. Soon, this species will have disappeared from the United Kingdom forever. If you are on the hunt for beetles, the best places to find them are dark and moist. They especially like to hide in rotting wood and leaves, as they have food and also somewhere to live in safety.

## In Ponds and Rivers

Minibeasts are also found in ponds and rivers. There are insects that spend their entire lives in or near water. Minibeasts tend to have brief lives, with most living much less than a year. A large number of minibeasts begin their lives as larvae (babies) born in water and then once they have matured to adulthood, they may then have the ability to fly or live on land. Insects like dragonflies and mayflies emerge from larvae, transforming into large, four-winged insects which spend the rest of their lives on the tall reeds and grasses that surround the water. Not all minibeasts that live in ponds and rivers are insects. Some spiders live in water. Because water spiders don't have gills they have a clever way to get the air they need to breathe. They spin webs on the surface and collect air bubbles to fill it. They use these air bubbles to breathe whenever they need to!

# Questions about Minibeasts

Answer in full sentences.

1. Name two places where you might find a minibeast.

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2. Why can't you see a ladybird's wings if it isn't flying?

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3. Where would you look if you were trying to find a beetle?

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4. Why are bees important?

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5. Why is it hard to find a stag beetle?

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6. How are stag beetles different from earthworms? Give two ways.

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7. How do water spiders make sure they can breathe?

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8. Write a short description of a minibeast you have seen. Use adjectives to give a full description.

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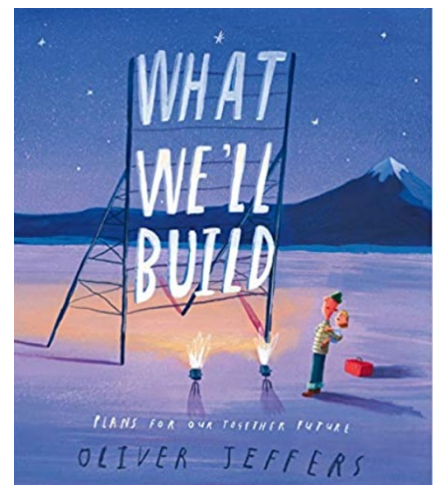
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## Session 3 – English – Book week

Today, you are going to look at a story by Oliver Jeffers called, **What We'll Build**. We are also going to read this during our class meeting today. In the meantime, watch the video of the reading of this story:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HARoCl2p5P4>

You are going to think about the things you would like to build on our planet for your future. What new things could you invent? What could you build to help our planet be healthy and happy? Here are some ideas:







### Task 1:

1. For our class meeting today, please prepare a drawing with labels and instructions of what you would like to build on a blank piece of paper- be ready to show it for our class meeting today at 14:45 and make sure it's nice and clear so we can see it on the video.

### Task 2:

1. On a separate page, think about the tools you will need, here is an example:  
Explain which tools you would need and why.



## Break



### Session 4 – Maths Skills

Today, in Math skills, we're going to continue with money. Look at the challenges below and complete in your **green** math book.

Addition and Subtraction with Change



6. Grace puts 45p in the collection for a local charity. She has 52p left. How much money did she have before making the donation?



Addition and Subtraction with Change



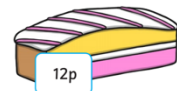
2. Poppy has 87p in her purse. She puts 50p in the collection for Children in Need. How much does she have left?



Addition and Subtraction with Change



4. Annie has 20p. She gives her brother 12p to buy a cake at the school fair. How much money will she have left?



### Session 4– Maths

#### Maths 01.03.21

We're continuing to focus on **Number Sense** first and then move onto another area of math, which today is **Time**. First let's look at today's lesson on **Number Sense from numbers 6-10**

#### **We are going to learn about subitising**



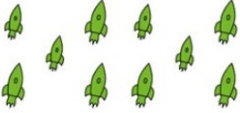
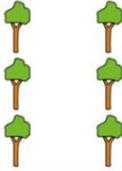


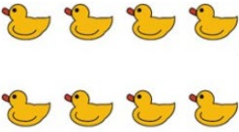
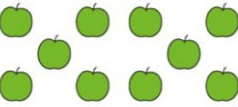


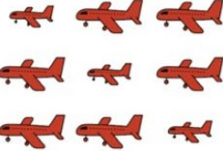
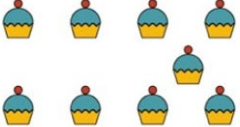
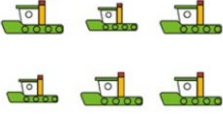
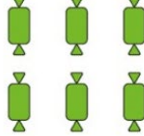
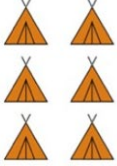
**Remember:** Subitising is the ability to recognise the number of objects in a quantity without counting. For quantities of up to 4 or 5 you have the ability to just see the object without counting. Today, we will continue to look at **conceptual subitising** and applying your previously learnt knowledge for numbers 6-10

Let's practice: can you subitise these numbers?

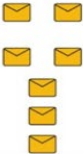


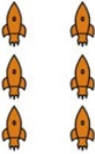
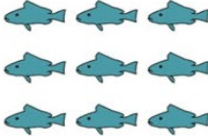


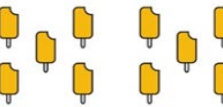

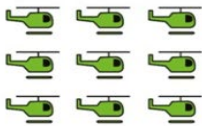

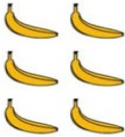


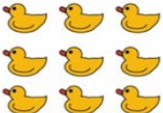
**Task 1:** Fill in the number corresponding with the pictures:

Write the number of objects in each group.

Example

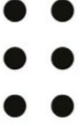
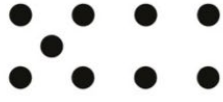



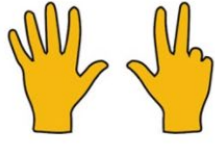
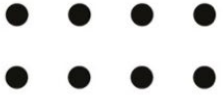

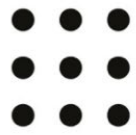


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Example

 <div>7</div>	 <div></div>	 <div></div>
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**Task 2:** Can you print and cut out the cards below. If you can't, you can always make these cards by drawing them. You will need these cards for future lesson with Miss Clark and I in the week.

		8	
		9	
	6	10	
	7		

## Session 5– Maths

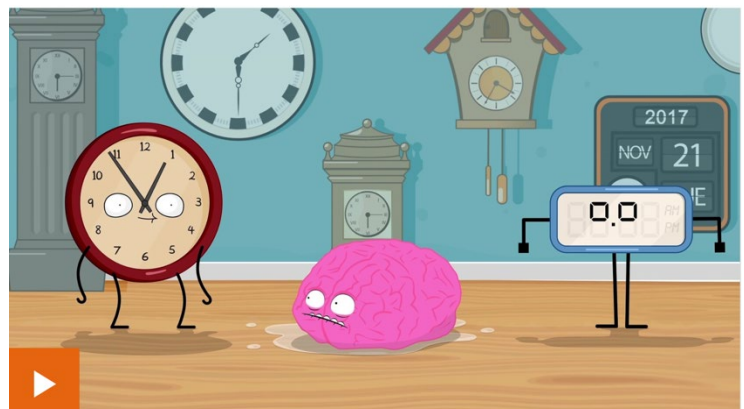
### Maths

We're going to focus on **Time** again today. Today, you're going to read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks:

#### What is analogue and digital time?









There are 24 hours in one day, but the day can be measured by splitting it into two halves. The first 12 hours of the day - from midnight to midday - are called AM, and the next twelve hours are called PM

Let's look at the link below to explore and learn more:



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkfydc/articles/zcrmqty>

# Converting Time Worksheet

Time in Words	24 Hour Clock	12 Hour Clock	Analogue
seven o'clock in the evening	19:00	7:00p.m.	
		11:00a.m.	
	14:15		
		8:20p.m.	
midday			
		6:40p.m.	
midnight			
seven minutes to eight at night			

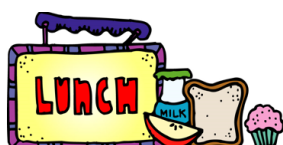
## TASK 1.

1. Turn to a clean page in your **green** book, write today's short date, **01.03.21**, and today's lesson **TIME**
2. Please complete **all** the quizzes on BBC bitesize page
3. Take a screenshot and post on Dojo

## Task 2:

1. Complete worksheet opposite on how to convert time
2. The first one has been done for you
3. Post on Dojo

## Lunch



## Session 6 – AR Reading

Today you're going to do your AR reading quiz and complete just like we do at school. The only difference is that you cannot change your books today. Please complete the quiz and use this time to read your books

Here is the web address for Accelerated Reader: <https://ukhosted54.renlearn.co.uk/2039782/>

## Session 7 – French

### Talk about your Family

This afternoon we are going to learn some simple and common words about **your family in French**.

Let's look at the link below.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zjcbj6/articles/zcqsxbk>

How to say 'I have' in French

If you want to talk about your family, the verb avoir (to have) is useful.



**Avoir** is an irregular verb. Regular verbs follow the same pattern, but irregular verbs don't.

The spelling of the verb will often be different for each person doing the action, so you need to remember the different forms:

Click on the link above and practice saying these words:

French	English
🔊 J'ai	I have
🔊 Il a	He has
🔊 Elle a	She has

So, you can say what family you have:

J'ai une mère – I have a mother  
J'ai un père – I have a father

To talk about more than one family member, you can also use the useful conjunction **et** which means **'and'**. Conjunctions are joining words that link together parts of a sentence:

J'ai une mère et un père – I have a mother and a father  
J'ai une sœur et un frère – I have a sister and a brother

How to say 'I don't have' in French

If you don't have a brother or sister, you need the negative form of avoir.

To make a sentence negative, you add **ne or n'** (before a vowel) before the verb and **pas** after the verb.

So, J'ai (I have) becomes Je n'ai pas – (I don't have).

Je n'ai pas de frère – I don't have a brother  
Je n'ai pas de sœur – I don't have a sister

Did you notice that in English, after 'I don't have' we say, 'a brother' and in French, we say de frère - any brother?

### Family members in French

Here are some words to help you talk about your family. Click on the link to listen to them:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zjcbri6/articles/zcqsxbk>

French	English
🔊 un beau-père	a stepfather
🔊 une belle-mère	a stepmother
🔊 une famille	a family
🔊 un frère	a brother
🔊 une mère	a mother
🔊 un père	a father
🔊 une sœur	a sister

French	English
🔊 mon cousin	my cousin (boy)
🔊 ma cousine	my cousin (girl)
🔊 ma grand-mère	my grandmother
🔊 mon grand-père	my grandfather
🔊 mes grands-parents	my grandparents
🔊 mon oncle	my uncle
🔊 mes parents	my parents
🔊 ma tante	my aunt

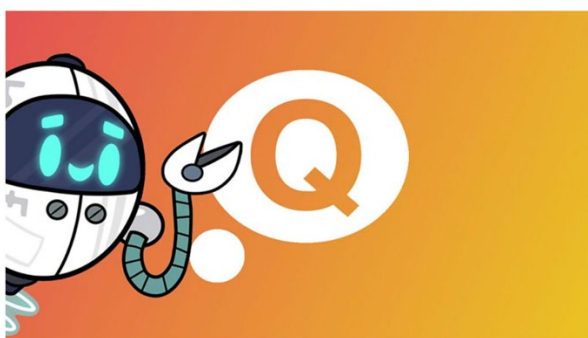
### Introducing your family in French

Using the phrases, you have learnt so far to introduce someone, you can say:

- **Voici mon père, il s'appelle Adam** – This is my father, he's called Adam
- **Voici ma mère, elle s'appelle Mary** – This is my mother, she's called Mary
- **Voici mon frère, il s'appelle Jack** – This is my brother, he's called Jack
- **Voici ma sœur, elle s'appelle Maisie** – This is my sister, she's called Maisie

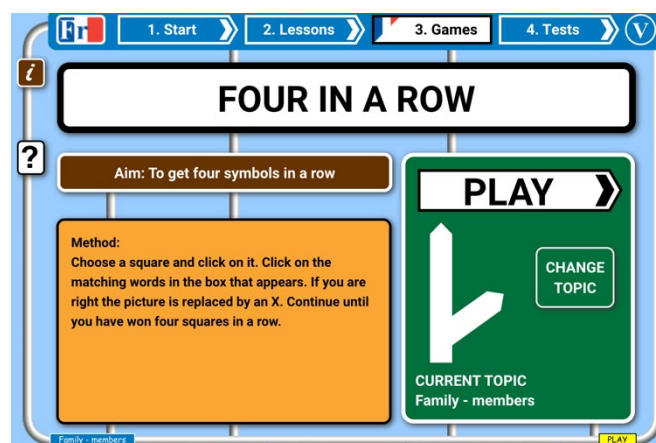
### Task 1:

1. Click on the link and at the bottom of the page do the quiz
2. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zjcbri6/articles/zcqsxbk>



### Task 2:

1. Click on this link: <https://www.french-games.net/frenchgames/four-in-a-row?topic=Family%20members&level=primary>
2. Play the game and match the correct phrase with the picture



### GPS

Today you are going to look at the **correct spelling for verbs** in the progressive form.

Here are some rules and examples to help you:

By adding -ing to a verb.

Examples:

*Eat – eating*  
*Speak – speaking*  
*Cook – cooking*  
*Start – starting*  
*Do – doing*  
*Stay – staying*  
*Fix – fixing*

Verbs ended with -y, add -ing

Examples:

*Buy – buying*  
*Enjoy – enjoying*  
*Play – playing*  
*Say – saying*  
*Try – trying*

Verbs that ended with -e, drop the -e and add -ing

Examples:

*Make – making*  
*Write – writing*  
*Drive – driving*  
*Take – taking*  
*Have – having*  
*Shave – shaving*  
*Share – sharing*  
*Shake – shaking*

Verbs that ended with -ee, add -  
ing

Examples:

*See – seeing*  
*Agree – agreeing*

Task 1:

1. Look at the worksheet opposite and complete:

## Writing -ing Words

I can make new words by adding -ing.

Add -ing to make a new word.

1. play \_\_\_\_\_
2. jump \_\_\_\_\_
3. cook \_\_\_\_\_
4. sing \_\_\_\_\_
5. read \_\_\_\_\_



Can you think of some of your own -ing words?

Word	Draw a Picture

